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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, variable, Temp. 7-20  
14-41 LONDON: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 10-16 (41-61)  
CHAMPELLE: Thursday, moderate, B.W.M.F.: Thursday, 8-10  
Temp. 15-23 (59-73) FRANKFURT: Thursday, fair, Temp. 7-17  
14-51 NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 20-24 (68-75)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

Algeria 500 Dr. Iran 125 Bks. Nigeria 100 K.  
Australia 195 L. Israel 15 12000 Norway 420 N.M.  
Belgium 6000 Dr. Italy 100 Lvs. Oman 6400 Bks.  
Bolivia 2150 L. Japan 420 Bks. Panama 40 Ec.  
Canada C-11.20 Kenya 14000 Qatar 400 Bks.  
Cuba 400 M.R. Kuwait 400 Bks. Saudi Arabia 500 Bks.  
Cyprus 400 M.R. Lebanon 400 Bks. Sweden 430 S.M.  
Denmark 400 Bks. New Zealand 400 Bks. Switzerland 400 Bks.  
Egypt 87 F. Luxembourg 30 L.F. Taiwan 1405 Dr.  
Finland 400 Bks. Malaysia 45 Ec. Turkey 1.8 B.M.  
France 400 F. Mexico 30 Cans U.S.A. 430 C.M.  
Germany 200 D.M. Morocco 200 Bks. U.S. 100 Ec. 507  
Greece 40 Dr. Netherlands 225 F. Yugoslavia 35 D.



COMMANDER IN CHIEF — President Reagan presented a diploma to Cadet Kenneth P. Fleischer on Wednesday at U.S. Military Academy graduation ceremonies. Story, Page 3.

## Habib Interrupts Mideast Shuttle

### U.S. Unable To Confirm Begin Claim

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that the United States has no information to support Prime Minister Menachem Begin's statement that the Soviet Union has military advisers with Syrian troops in Lebanon.

In private, several State Department officials expressed unhappiness Tuesday with what they described as provocative statements made recently by the Israeli leader. In addition to his charge on Sunday that Soviet advisers were in Lebanon, Mr. Begin has ridiculed Saudi diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis. On Monday, he said he would be willing to go to Lebanon to sign a peace treaty with that country's government.

The Saudis are regarded by the Reagan administration as making a constructive effort to ease the situation. Mr. Begin's public statement of a willingness to go to Lebanon was regarded in Washington as strictly a campaign gesture for the Israeli elections on June 30.

But the administration has decided to avoid public criticism of Mr. Begin's remarks because his continued cooperation is necessary for a peaceful resolution of the crisis over the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon.

On Tuesday, for instance, even though several officials were willing to declare privately that there were no signs of Soviet military advisers in Lebanon, the official State Department comment was more limited.

Dean Fischer, the department spokesman, was instructed to say that because of the delicacy of the situation, the United States would not comment on statements made by parties involved in the crisis.

U.S. officials said that while the Soviet Union had probably on the whole caused some restraint by the Syrians, its influence was not decisive.

Russians in Syria  
DAMASCUS (NYT) — Most days of the week, hundreds of Western tourists and businessmen flock to the bazaar here. But no Russians go there; they are under orders to stay away from public places because of the hostility that Soviet citizens have encountered in this country.

In the last year, according to Western diplomats, nearly a dozen Russians stationed in or visiting Syria have been assassinated. Those assassinations, the scathing comments of Syrians when asked about the Damascus-Moscow friendship treaty signed last October and the secluded existence of the 3,000 to 5,000 Soviet military advisers in the country offer testi-



U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib waved as he boarded a plane in Tel Aviv to return to Washington, where he will report to President Reagan on his shuttle diplomacy in the Mideast missile crisis.

### Envoy to Brief Reagan; Missile Buildup Alleged

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, returned to Washington on Wednesday to report to President Reagan on his so far unsuccessful diplomatic mission to resolve the Lebanese missile crisis.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, meanwhile, said that Syria had expanded its missile bases in Lebanon in the last 24 hours and had adopted a "very warlike mood."

Mr. Habib emphasized that the diplomatic effort to avert a Middle East war would continue, and he said he would return to the region next week.

In a statement before departing from Tel Aviv, Mr. Habib said: "I am convinced that all involved wish to avoid hostilities. I base this conclusion on my many talks with leaders in the region. Diplomatic efforts to defuse tensions in the area to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem, will continue. Continued restraint by all parties, of course, remains essential to a peaceful resolution of the crisis."

No Progress Seen  
After a 45-minute meeting in his office with Mr. Habib, Mr. Begin dispelled any notions that the shuttle diplomacy was leading to progress toward a breakthrough.

"The common opinion of all the participants is that the diplomatic effort will continue," the prime minister told reporters. "For the time being, I must tell you the truth, the diplomatic effort did not bring results — repeat, did not bring results. But that does not mean that any of us lost hope that in the future there will be a different situation, and ultimately that the diplomatic effort will indeed bring the desired result."

When asked whether efforts by Saudi Arabia to influence Syria had failed, Mr. Begin replied, "They didn't bear fruit."

In reply to questions on the alleged Syrian military buildup, Mr. Begin said, "They [the Syrians] did augment the missiles. Yes, indeed, for the last 24 hours ... We are talking about the general setup of missiles, and what we learned for the last 24 hours is that the Syrians augmented the missiles arrangement."

He would not disclose how many additional missiles had been deployed, or whether they were in Lebanon or inside the Syrian border.

The prime minister also said the Syrians had "called up several tens of thousands of reserves" and had generally increased their war preparations.

The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv released a statement from the White House that said, "The president believes that this is the appropriate moment to receive first hand Ambassador Habib's news and discuss with him the future of his continuing mission in the context of his efforts to peacefully resolve the crisis involving the events in Lebanon."

[Mr. Reagan told reporters in Washington on Wednesday that he had summoned Mr. Habib home because "I think it is time for a little consultation" on the attempt to mediate the crisis between Israel and Syria, United Press International reported.]

"I think that he's done a remarkable job so far," Mr. Reagan said of the special envoy. The president said Syria and Israel had been "on the verge of war, and that has not happened in these several weeks."

[Denying that the situation was at an impasse, Mr. Reagan said the crisis had reached "a kind of a pause where everyone considers where they are," and he added: "We felt that it was necessary now for him to come back here to see us, and then he'll go back."]

For nearly three weeks, Mr. Habib has shuttled among Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Israel in an attempt to gain approval of compromise proposals intended to end the Israeli-Syrian confrontation, which began to escalate on April 28 when Israeli Air Force jets shot down two Syrian helicopters used in support of Syrian attacks on Israeli-backed Christian militias east of Beirut.

The Israelis and the U.S. diplomatic team had pinned hopes on the ability of Saudi leaders to persuade President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to withdraw the missiles deployed in Lebanon.

Mr. Begin has warned that if the diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis fail, and Syria refuses to remove not only the missiles in Lebanon but also those inside Syria near the Lebanese border, Israel will attack the batteries to assure freedom of movement of Israeli aircraft in Lebanese skies.

Commuting Mood  
"The Syrians don't even participate in the diplomatic effort, and they now are in a mood that they will, as they put it, under no circumstances remove the missiles from Lebanon," Mr. Begin said. "And they are, for instance, in a very warlike mood, which we don't like, but which we are not impressed by. And their press is also very aggressive. I would say. And also very arrogant. But we are not impressed."

Referring to his assertion last (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Breathing Spell in Seoul

### A More Secure Chun Presses Economic Effort

By Mike Tharp  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — A year after the Kwangju civil insurrection, and despite recent minor demonstrations, President Chun Doo Hwan appears to have consolidated his power, according to Western diplomats. And officials said that as a result the government had begun devoting its main efforts to economic performance.

A Western diplomat said, "The only sector they have to worry about now is the economy." Political opponents, religious dissidents and student militants, he said, "are having trouble getting people to do much."

"They'll need a Kent State-type situation" to stimulate activity, the diplomat added, referring to the 1970 episode in which four persons were shot dead by National Guardsmen at an antiwar protest at Kent State University in Ohio.

South Korea's version of Kent State occurred on a much more violent scale a year ago, in several days of anti-government demonstrations in Kwangju, 160 miles (256 kilometers) south of Seoul. By official count, at least 189 persons were killed and thousands were injured when troops were ordered to put down the uprising.

'Fear and Resignation'  
The ferocity of the government's reaction to that protest, combined with other measures in the last year to repress opposition to President Chun, left dissident groups divided and weak. "The human-rights movement here has adopted a wait-and-see attitude," a diplomat said. "They ask why they should go out and get their heads bashed in."

The campuses, historically a source of dissent, have been relatively placid in recent months. "It is not from happiness or satisfaction," a professor declared, "but from fear and resignation."

Last week there were demonstrations at several universities, but witnesses and the police described them as minor. About 400 students distributed anti-government leaflets or marched at Sung Kyun Kwan University, a Buddhist institution in Seoul. Other demonstrations in the capital, at Seoul National University and Korea University, drew similar turnouts.

[The Associated Press reported an anti-Chun classroom rallies Wednesday at Seoul National University and a demonstration by 500 students there. It said a stu-

dent died in a plunge from a window at the university during the protest.]

Park Shin Il, a spokesman for the government, said it was trying to overlook the demonstrations "as much as possible." He said that "unless we grow out of this chronic phenomenon we won't make it as a mature, stable society."

In Kwangju, about 25 Roman Catholic priests were reported to have begun a hunger strike last week, demanding the release of Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's most prominent dissident. He was convicted of sedition last year and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted by President Chun in January.

It was not clear whether the priests had ended their hunger strike. Citing police reports, Mr. Park, the government spokesman, said they had "voluntarily" ended their fast last Thursday, but that statement could not be confirmed.

Curbing Pay Increases  
The government faces a huge economic problems. After a decade in which the real gross national product grew by an average of nearly 10 percent a year, it declined 5.7 percent last year. Economists and business leaders attributed most of the drop to the 44-percent inflation rate and the consequent loss of competitiveness in world markets.

To regain their edge, South Korean companies say they must curb wage increases, which averaged more than 30 percent in each of the last three years. And because of a decline in real income for many workers last year, the government must control inflation to prevent political unrest.

"Someday there will be an incident at some factory, and nobody knows where it will go," a foreign diplomat said.

Recent statistics indicate a gradual strengthening of the economy, South Korean and foreign economists said, but both Korean and foreign business leaders remain hesitant about resuming or initiating sizable investments or orders.

The National Assembly, meanwhile, finished its first session last week after debating and passing mostly insubstantial legislation. Some political sources questioned whether the assembly would ever become an alternative center of influence, considering Mr. Chun's authoritarian control.

Oh Se Eung, a member of the legislature for 11 years, said he believed it would eventually become something more than a rubber stamp for Mr. Chun. "There is no reason," he said, "that he would not want the National Assembly to take care of political affairs so pressure for change would not spill over to the university campuses."

As to the charge that Soviet military advisers were present in Lebanon, U.S. officials said that it had been made before but never proved. It was denied Monday by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is viewed as following an ambiguous course on Lebanon. Officials said that the Russians appeared to have urged the Syrians not to do anything rash to provoke the Israelis. But the Russians also seem not to have told the Syrians what to do specifically, out of concern that Damascus might expel Soviet advisers, said to number about 3,000.

Ambiguous Course  
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The Domestic Issues  
But Mr. van Agt is not expected to abandon the Liberals without a fight. Mr. Terlouw has said his party would not join a government that included the right-leaning Liberals.

Two other election results were seen as evidence of rising sentiment in the Netherlands against the NATO nuclear-missile defense plan. The Communist Party moved up from two seats to three, and the Pacifist Socialist Party also gained two seats for a total of three.

Domestic affairs had also figured in the campaign, with the paragon of the 58 member states of UNEP's governing council agreed on proposals aimed at controlling marine pollution, preventing soil erosion and halting the spread of deserts.

UN Ecology Program Is Set by 58 Nations  
Nairobi — The ninth annual conference of the UN Environment Program ended Wednesday after two weeks with agreement on environmental programs for 1982-83 but some disagreement on expenditures.

The 58 member states of UNEP's governing council agreed on proposals aimed at controlling marine pollution, preventing soil erosion and halting the spread of deserts.

Mr. van Agt indicated he was in no hurry to choose new coalition partners. "We will be working out a good plan for the country's economic recovery," he said, "and will

## Governing Coalition Loses Dutch Majority

Front Agency Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Dutch voters have wiped out Premier Andries van Agt's slim majority in parliament, raising a new threat to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's plans to station new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Official figures Wednesday showed that Mr. van Agt's center-right coalition lost three seats in Tuesday's election. But the largest opposition group, the Labor Party, lost even more, leaving the premier's Christian Democrats with the biggest representation in parliament. Queen Beatrix was expected to ask Mr. van Agt to try to form a new government.

Smaller parties opposed to the missile plans gained in the voting. The Christian Democrats lost one seat to the 150-member legislature, leaving them with 48. Their conservative junior partners, the Liberals, got 26, a loss of two, giving the coalition a total of 74, or two short of a majority.

No Leftist Coalition  
The Labor Party's slide from 53 seats to 44 ruled out a leftist coalition government, which would have vetoed NATO's plans to deploy new medium-range cruise missiles on Dutch soil beginning in 1983. But it did not make acceptance of the missiles by a future government any more certain.

Some Christian Democrats are opposed to the missiles, and the inclusion of any leftist party in a new coalition headed by Mr. van Agt would risk the project in the Netherlands.

Opposition to the American missiles, which are intended to offset Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe, has been growing in the Netherlands and other north European countries.

Mr. van Agt indicated he was in no hurry to choose new coalition partners. "We will be working out a good plan for the country's economic recovery," he said, "and will

able to see which of the other parties has the guts and the insight to cooperate."

After the last election, in 1977, it took seven months to form a government.

The biggest gain in Tuesday's election was made by Democrats '66, a liberal-progressive party opposed to the missiles and supported principally by white-collar voters. It gained nine seats, for a total of 17. The party's leader, Jan Terlouw, contended this earned it a place in the government, and he proposed a coalition with the Christian Democrats and the Labor Party.



Joop den Uyl, left, of the Labor Party, discussing the Dutch vote with Premier Andries van Agt.

ties offering their own proposals for tackling rising unemployment, the chronic housing shortage and the increasing budget deficit.

Nearly 8.7 million people, or 86.1 percent of the electorate, voted. The popular vote was: Christian Democrats 2.7 million, or 30.8 percent; Labor 2.5 million, or 28.5 percent; Liberal Party 1.5 million, or 17.3 percent; and Democrats '66 nearly 960,000, or 11 percent, according to unofficial results. Six of the 25 other parties that ran candidates won a total of 15 seats.

The voting was closely watched by American and allied strategic planners as a bellwether of sentiment in Western Europe. One of the fears of U.S. planners is that a Dutch decision to bar Cruise missiles — designed to give Western Europe a counter to Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear weapons — would have effects elsewhere in northern Europe, especially in West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is already under anti-nuclear pressure from the left wing of his Social Democratic Party.



Jan Terlouw, the leader of Democrats '66, expressing his gratification on learning of his party's gains in the Dutch elections.

## Ex-Aides to Qadhafi Toil Against Regime

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Col. Moammar Qadhafi's campaign of terror at home and abroad has created mounting opposition to his regime, including that of key aides who helped in his coup in 1969.

According to State Department officials and an Arab diplomat with an intimate knowledge of Libyan affairs, the list of defectors now includes the regime's first premier, former members of the ruling Revolutionary Council and several notable anti-human rights groups. Some have openly broken. Others have made no public announcement but refuse to return home.

One important defector is Mohammed Magaryef, Libya's former auditor general, who rigorously pursued corruption in the regime's early years. He was punished for his zeal with an assignment as ambassador to India. There he publicly broke with the Qadhafi government last summer.

Mansur Rashid Kikha, Col. Qadhafi's foreign minister in 1972 and 1973, is a recent example of a silent defector. He quietly left his post as Libya's chief delegate to the United Nations last September but made no open statement. His silence enables him to represent several Arab human-rights groups before the UN, which bars open dissidents from its headquarters.

Others Break Away  
Among the others who have openly broken with the Qadhafi regime are Dr. Mahoud Soliman el-Maghrabi, Col. Qadhafi's first premier, and a former UN representative and ambassador to Britain, Abdel Monem el-Hum, a former member of the Revolutionary Council who aided in the 1969 coup that toppled King Idris I and who then headed Mukhabarat, the Libyan intelligence agency; Omar Abdullah Meheishi, another former member of the Revolutionary Council, a former minister of econ-

omy and planning and the leader of an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1975; Yabia Omar, a wealthy Libyan financier; Fadel Masoodi, a prominent journalist whose newspaper, Al-Majma, was closed down in 1971; and Ahmad Hwas, one of the colonel's personal army

U.S. authorities traced an attack on a Libyan student in Colorado to a terror campaign by Col. Moammar Qadhafi's regime. Insights, Page 6.

instructors, who defected a few months ago from his post as acting head of Libya's mission to Guyana.

Last March, a Libyan "revolutionary" court sentenced Mr. Magaryef, Mr. Omar and Mr. Masoodi to death in absentia.

Those who have quietly broken include Erasmir Ghadames, who gave up his post as ambassador to Austria last year; and Anis Ahmed Shetwey, a former oil minister who now works for an American oil company that he does not want to identify.

Several in this group, including Mr. Kikha, have been warned that they "have been singled out by Tripoli for assassination."

Qadhafi can stigmatize the opposition inside Libya, the Arab diplomat said, "but he fears those outside. The balance of force within Libya is in Qadhafi's favor."

But the diplomat added, "the country is not dead," implying that a domestic underground exists.

The strength of the opposition abroad reasonably accounts for the wave of killings and attempted killings that have occurred in the last year. Libyan gunmen have struck in London, Athens, Rome and Beirut. Nearly all of the 11 persons murdered abroad were students.

According to the Arab diplomat, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## INSIDE

### OPEC Disarray

OPEC ministers left Geneva expressing bitterness and disappointment after a tense two-day conference that failed to come to grips with weakening oil prices brought on by a worldwide glut. The disarray in OPEC appeared likely to give industrialized nations at least a brief respite, but analysts were still trying to sort out the implications of the stalemate that followed Saudi Arabia's refusal to raise prices and curb production. Page 7.

### El Salvador

In San Salvador, the U.S. consular officer who has been handling the case of the four American women missionaries murdered last December has been relieved of his assignment. The State Department gave no explanation. Page 4.

Handwritten signature or mark.

# French Communists Appear Two-Faced Toward Socialists

By Jonathan Kandell  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French Communists have changed course so often in recent years that it is easy to lose sight of the main thread in their political strategy: to prevent a resurgent Socialist Party from making continued gains into traditional Communist working-class strongholds.

The decision by the party in 1977 to abandon a moderate Euro-

## NEWS ANALYSIS

communism line was partly impelled by a realization that it was losing blue-collar votes to the more moderate Socialists. Yet the reversal of the Communists to a doctrinaire, pro-Moscow stance only reduced their following further. And last month, the party's presidential candidate, Georges Marchais, chalked up the worst Communist electoral score in 43 years.

Fearing a drastic loss of legislative seats in the National Assembly elections less than three weeks away, the party leadership has decided to revise its calls for close relations with the Socialists and to make a public show of warm support for the Socialist president, Francois Mitterrand. Some Communist legislative candidates are even putting up campaign posters vowing their support for the new government without mentioning their party affiliation.

Yet at the same time, Communist trade unionists are working at the grass roots to embarrass the



French President Francois Mitterrand, on the first step near the center with his hand in his pocket, posed with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, on his right, and other members of the Cabinet outside the Elysee Palace after their first meeting.

Gaillas. "Enough is enough. We decided it was time to get the factory under way again."

The explanation did not seem to convince Socialist trade unionists, who immediately fired off a telegram to the Ministry of Labor denouncing the Communists for political provocation. "They just want to force the hand of the new government," said Jean-Antoine Neyran, a representative of the Socialist-leaning CFDT labor federation at Manufacture.

The Socialist suspicions seem to be borne out by similar Communist trade-union initiatives at a dozen factories across the country. At Resson, a machine-tool factory south of Paris, the CGT labor representatives who have led an occupation of the premises during the past three months sent a telegram a few days ago to Pierre Joxe, the Socialist minister of industry, asking that he intervene on the workers' behalf.

And on Tuesday, the CGT published a statement in the Communist Party organ, L'Humanite, demanding that President Mitterrand prevent any companies from closing or firing any workers. In other articles, the newspaper cited factories where CGT representatives were requesting government financial and political support to safeguard employment.

None of these enterprises is as powerful a symbol as Manufacture, which for the last three years has been a focal point of disputes between Socialists and Communists over how many companies should be brought under government control and what obligations the state has to bail out bankrupt firms.

Mr. Mitterrand was elected as president on a Socialist platform that promised to nationalize 11 large industrial groups and the re-

maining private banks and insurance companies.

Faced with sharp drops in the value of French company stocks and a flight from the franc, the new government has been at pains to reassure investors that it foresees a dominant role in the economy for private enterprise. At the same time, Socialist leaders have warned workers not to expect any immediate improvement in the unemployment rate, which has climbed above 7 percent.

The Communists would prefer a more open-ended list of nationalizable enterprises and a government commitment to aid financially or even take over companies that are paralyzed by labor disputes.

Because of its hundreds of products ranging from shotguns to sewing machines and its popular mail-order catalog, Manufacture is a household name in France. The Communists also felt particularly

# Polish Newspaper Defends Military Ties With Russia

United Press International

WARSAW — Commenting on alleged insults of Soviet troops by Poles, the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said Wednesday that only insane people would be critical of the Polish-Soviet military alliance.

"Only someone who is insane or who wants to bring harm to Poland can hit at military aspects of the Soviet-Polish alliance," the newspaper said. It referred to the communiqué issued Monday by the Council of Ministers that said there had been "isolated cases of insults" against Soviet troops in Poland. The communiqué did not specify the nature of the alleged insults.

But on Tuesday, the Polish news agency PAP said that a monument to Soviet soldiers in Przemysl, a few miles from the Soviet border,



Enrico Berlinguer

# Pertini Initiates Search for Next Premier in Italy

ROME — President Sandro Pertini began the search Wednesday for Italy's 41st postwar premier and a way out of the country's latest government crisis.

The president accepted the resignation of Arnaldo Forlani's coalition Tuesday over a Masonic lodge scandal. About 1,000 establishment figures were accused of belonging to a secret lodge, P-2.

Mr. Pertini, 84, started consultations with political leaders, beginning with the dominant Christian Democrats and the opposition Communists.

The Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, talking to reporters after his meeting Mr. Pertini, pressed his call for a broad-based "government of alternative democracy" with strong Communist participation.

"It is clear that the crisis cannot be resolved by reproducing the old formulas that led to the current situation," Mr. Berlinguer said.

# Ball Lightning Winning Scientific Status As Physical Reality Rather Than Illusion

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Poltergeists, will-o'-the-wisps and ball lightning — all have been snubbed by science as the imaginings of undisciplined minds. But ball lightning, at least, seems finally to have won a wide measure of scientific recognition as a physical reality.

James Dale Barry, senior scientist at Hughes Aircraft Co. in Los Angeles, has studied ball lightning for the past two decades. After subjecting to scientific scrutiny about 1,800 reports and photographs of ball lightning collected from many places over the past 300 years, Dr. Barry has concluded that ball lightning probably exists.

Dr. Barry's technical review of the scientific evidence is buttressed by laboratory experiments performed by himself and others, in which fair imitations have been produced of certain forms of ball lightning.

Relatively few people have ever claimed to have seen ball lightning, and their descriptions often disagree.

# Honecker Meets Suzuki in Tokyo

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki and Erich Honecker, the first East German head of state to visit Japan, agreed Wednesday to promote friendly relations between their countries despite differences in political and social systems.

The two leaders disagreed, however, on Poland and Afghanistan. A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Suzuki warned that outside intervention in Poland would pose a serious problem to world peace. The premier also said that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan should not be treated as a fait accompli.

Mr. Honecker was quoted as replying that problems in Poland were internal but affected countries such as East Germany that have close relations with Poland.

# Former Aides to Qadhafi Now Toil Against Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

ed. There are groups of Arab nationalists, Islamic fundamentalists and liberal factions. They publish leaflets, posters and magazines and try to smuggle them into Libya through sympathizers in the customs, secret service, army and police.

How much success they have is dubious. Col. Qadhafi has taken extraordinary measures to choke off dissent and protect himself. He transfers army officers every few months to prevent any from gaining a loyal following. The shifts are so rapid that the Defense Intelligence Agency in the Pentagon says that it has trouble keeping up to date on the Libyan order of battle, the roster of who commands what units where.

Col. Qadhafi, who once freely walked the streets of Libya, playing soccer with children, has virtually sequestered himself in a bunker. State Department officials said. His headquarters in the Tripoli suburb of Aziza is ringed with anti-aircraft artillery, machine guns and tanks.

Despite Libya's oil exports, which bring in about \$25 billion a year, there are shortages of food and other necessities. Libya is badly short of skilled administrators.

Most authorities, including the State Department's annual report on Human Rights Practices, agree there has been a marked increase in Libyan repression in the last two years. The Arab diplomat estimated that several hundred Libyans had been jailed for political opposition. One estimate put the total of political victims since 1980 at 2,000, but the State Department document said that "abuses of this magnitude have not been confirmed."

# Singapore Set To Ease Strict Wage Guidance

SINGAPORE — Singapore has decided to end its rigid guided-wage policy and high annual pay awards, which are said to have threatened its ability to attract foreign investment.

The decision was announced by the National Wages Council, a group of government, business and union leaders set up in 1972 to regulate wages and give direction to state economic programs. The council awards, although not mandatory, are closely observed by both the public and private sectors.

The council recommended increases that would increase the wage bill by 12 percent to 16 percent this year, but it said Singapore's workers could not hope for the same benefits from 1982 onward.

Official sources said that the council was likely to set its last wage guidelines in 1982, which would allow maximum flexibility for negotiations, before resuming the role of a purely consultative body.

The decision follows three years of hefty pay rises that increased companies' wage costs by more than 60 percent. The council, in setting its new guidelines, said there could be negative effects on future investment if Singapore prolonged its high-wage policy.

# Bhutto's Family To Be Tried for Plane Hijacking

NEW DELHI — Pakistan will charge the daughter, son and widow of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in connection with the hijacking of an airliner to Afghanistan. Pakistan's attorney general said in an interview published Tuesday.

The late prime minister's widow, Nusrat, and daughter, Benazir, have been detained and will be brought to trial along with others. Attorney General Syed Shafrudin Pirzada told the United News of India. Pakistan has asked Afghanistan to extradite Mr. Bhutto's son, Murtaza.

"It has now been proved beyond doubt that Mr. Murtaza Bhutto had masterminded the hijacking" of a Pakistan International Airlines plane in March, he said. Mr. Bhutto's widow and daughter have denied they were involved.

The two women are leaders of the movement against the martial law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who deposed Mr. Bhutto in a coup and later released clemency when the former prime minister was sentenced to be hanged for complicity in the killing of a political opponent.

# Tass Disputes Schmidt's View

MOSCOW — Tass charged Wednesday that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's statement to the Bundestag about his recent visit to Washington was "devoid of constructive spirit."

Seen in the statement is the chancellor's obvious desire to lend a positive key to his negative stand, though if one is to look at the substance of this stand, it boils down to speeding up NATO's military preparations," Tass said.

The West German leader told the Bundestag on Tuesday that he and President Reagan had agreed to go ahead with 1979 North Atlantic Treaty Organization decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and at the same time to negotiate with Moscow on limiting such weapons.

# Jerusalem Population Up

JERUSALEM — Jerusalem's population increased in the last year from 405,000 to 412,000, the Israeli statistics bureau said Wednesday. The new figure includes 295,000 Jews and 117,000 non-Jews, it said.

# IRA Hunger Striker Decides to End Fast

BELFAST — Brendan McLaughlin, an Irish Republican Army hunger striker, told doctors Wednesday he wished to end his fast and receive treatment for a perforated ulcer, the Northern Ireland Office said.

Mr. McLaughlin, 29, was on the 14th day of a "fast to the death" to win political status for IRA prisoners. He had agreed Tuesday to limited treatment provided it did not involve taking food.

A statement from the H-Block Committee, which represents IRA hunger strikers at the Maze prison outside Belfast, said Mr. McLaughlin's condition would have meant almost certain death before the effects of a long fast would have "drawn in and built up the necessary pressure to break the government's present position on the strike." A spokesman for Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, indicated that his place on the hunger strike was likely to be taken by another prisoner within days.

# Mayor Asks U.S. Carrier to Avoid Yokosuka

TOKYO — Mayor Kazuo Yokoyama of Yokosuka, where the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway docks, said Wednesday that he considered it "inappropriate" for the vessel to return while controversy continued over whether U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons should be in Japanese waters.

Mr. Yokoyama told the municipal assembly Tuesday night that he could not refuse entry to the 51,000-ton carrier to the nearby Yokohama naval base, 35 miles (56 kilometers) south of Tokyo, but he suggested a voluntary absence from the carrier's home port because "it is fitting that the American military show consideration at a time when city residents have worries and doubts over the nuclear issue."

Meanwhile, the Japan Communist Party, a small but vocal minority in the Diet (parliament), asked the government to delay the Midway's return until it had been determined whether nuclear weapons were aboard. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's office had no immediate comment on the request.

# Pope Reportedly to Leave Hospital Saturday

ROME — Pope John Paul II, recovering from gunshot wounds from an assassination attempt two weeks ago, is expected to return to his Vatican apartment Saturday, an Italian newspaper reported Wednesday.

Vatican officials declined to comment on the report by Corriere della Sera of Milan, Italy's largest daily.

"I suggest we wait until tomorrow's medical bulletin," the Rev. Pierfranco Pastore, a Vatican spokesman, told reporters. Doctors have said that the pope is out of danger and is making satisfactory progress.

# Foreign-Exchange Controls Stiffened in Italy

ROME — The Bank of Italy tightened foreign-exchange controls Wednesday, requiring importers to deposit in lira 30 percent of the value of all foreign-currency payments abroad. The central bank will keep the deposits for a three-month period in a non-interest-bearing account.

The new controls start Thursday and will be in effect four months, bank sources said. Payment for grain and petroleum imports are exempt.

Bank sources said the moves were aimed at curbing imports in view of the widening balance-of-payments deficit and at preventing commercial interests from speculating against the lira. The sharp rise in the dollar against the lira in recent months has deepened worries over the trade deficit, because imports of petroleum and other key raw materials are denominated in dollars.

# Bolivian President to Give Up Office in August

LA PAZ — Bolivia faced a new leadership crisis Wednesday after the decision of President Luis Garcia Meza to hand over his post to a successor in August.

Gen. Garcia Meza seized power in a military coup last July. He gave up reason Tuesday for stepping down. His decision to relinquish power was announced after the failure of a coup attempt last Sunday.

The uprising was led by Lt. Col. Emilio Lanza, who escaped from military barracks after staging an earlier unsuccessful coup May 11. Official sources said Col. Lanza and 13 other officers were in the papal nunciature seeking safe-conducts to leave the country.

# Spanish Police Combing King's Parade Route

BARCELONA — Police mounted a major operation Wednesday to check and guard sewers and railway tunnels along the route where King Juan Carlos is to ride Sunday in an open car as part of an Armed Forces Day parade.

The operation followed the discovery of a tunnel that appears to have been part of a plot to kill the king.

Political sources said that the discovery of the tunnel was the clearest evidence that the recent bank-hostage incident here was not the work of common criminals, as some government sources suggested, but part of a plot against the Spanish democracy.

# First SALT Review Talks of Reagan Era Held

GENEVA — A U.S.-Soviet commission reviewing compliance with strategic arms limitation agreements met in strict secrecy Wednesday for the first time since President Reagan took office.

A tense communique issued by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in Geneva said the meeting "opened the 19th session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Standing Consultative Commission." It said the U.S. commissioner, John R. Lassiter, and the Soviet Union's V.P. Starodubov had met at the U.S. Mission and agreed to hold the next meeting at the Soviet Mission.

The meeting, normally held twice annually and originally set for March, followed a debate within the new administration on whether the Russians had adhered to the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties. A U.S. interagency review of this is still under way, according to Washington announcements. Administration officials were said to have been divided on when to convene the meeting, the first since Oct. 24, 1980.

# Habib Interrupts Shuttle For Washington Briefing

his military commitment to the Christian forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Begin last week disclosed that in August 1978, he had told the Christians that the Israeli Air Force would intervene if the Christians were attacked by the Syrian Air Force.

Despite his sharp verbal attacks on Syria, and his alarm about war preparedness there, Mr. Begin's remarks were liberally laced with signals that Israel will continue to follow a policy of restraint as long as there is any hope for a peaceful solution.

He stressed that Israel had set no time limit on Mr. Habib's mission and said jokingly that the U.S. envoy could stay and enjoy the sunshine in Israel for months if he wanted. For three days, Mr. Habib has been making time in Jerusalem while awaiting replies from Riyadh on Saudi Arabia's efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement with Syria.

"I was born an optimist," Mr. Begin said. "I am now an old Jew of 68 years. How can I change?"

Israeli sources said that if for no other reason than tactical military purposes, Mr. Begin, who is defense minister as well as prime minister, would want to continue a policy of restraint publicly so that Israel could choose its own time of military action against the missiles without tipping its hand.

Moreover, Mr. Begin is said to want to avoid antagonizing the Reagan administration, with which he has good relations.

Meanwhile, the opposition Labor Party has obtained the necessary backing for an emergency session of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, in which Labor members intend to force Mr. Begin to explain

# Soviet Trial Set For Psychiatrist

MOSCOW — Anatoli Koryagin, a dissident Soviet psychiatrist who was jailed in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov several months ago, will go on trial there June 3 on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, dissident sources reported Wednesday.

Dr. Koryagin, 42, was a consultant to an unofficial group investigating what it called Soviet political abuse of psychiatry. He was arrested after publicly declaring that Alexander Nikitin, a Donetsk mining engineer, was mentally sound.

Mr. Nikitin has spent seven of the last 10 years in Soviet mental hospitals after confrontations with the government over mine safety and workers' rights.

# Sudan Recalls Envoy After Syrian Protests

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudan has recalled its ambassador in Damascus in answer to Syria's protests over the visit to Khartoum of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, the Sudan News Agency said Wednesday.

Sudan will also recall the staff of its embassy in Beirut for security reasons, the agency said.

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# Reagan Tells West Point Cadets Military Strength Has Priority

JOINT, N.Y. — President Ronald Reagan declared Wednesday that military strength has priority over peace, but he also said he would be proud of the Army's newest officers if they could find a way to pay for it.

Reagan, who was in the White House for the first time, addressed a group of 906 West Point cadets at a graduation ceremony at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on Wednesday.

Reagan said that the military is the backbone of the nation and that it is essential to the country's security. He said that he would be proud of the Army's newest officers if they could find a way to pay for it.

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# Process to Detoxify PCBs Approved by U.S.

WASHINGTON — Initial government approval has been granted for a process to detoxify polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which are considered one of the most serious environmental threats posed by insulating chemicals.

The process, involving a special reactor-trailer, is said to offer on-site detoxification of hundreds of millions of pounds of PCBs — polychlorinated biphenyls — that are used in transformers and other electrical equipment.

The process is said to be a major step toward resolving one of the most serious health issues we face.

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PRISON FIRES — Two fires set by prisoners destroyed quarters for 300 inmates at a jail in Jackson, Mich., that holds 5,600. The blazes apparently were set to protest overcrowding.

# U.S. Considers Giving Nazi Art to Bonn

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is considering giving West Germany four watercolors by Hitler and more than 6,000 works of art commissioned to glorify the conquests of Nazi armies in Europe and North Africa.

The paintings and sketches were collected at the end of World War II by the U.S. Army from hiding places in salt mines, castles and museums, as well as from individuals.

The search followed an agreement by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union to locate, confiscate and destroy all art that might revitalize Nazism.

Instead of destroying the art, however, the U.S. Army shipped the collection home, storing the items at various locations and loaning them for display in U.S. military bases and hospitals, government buildings and traveling exhibits.

Before Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Washington last week, State Department specialists recommended to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that the collection be given to West Germany as a gesture of friendship between the two countries.

According to Fritz Ziefer, a press counselor with the West German Embassy in Washington, Bonn has not initiated any action to acquire the collection. "We don't consider that war art part of German culture, and we have no national interest in it," he said.

# Bid for Special Prosecutor Was Denied in Vesco Case

WASHINGTON — Two senior officials of the Justice Department strongly recommended the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate allegations that Robert L. Vesco, the fugitive financier, tried to bribe White House officials in the Carter administration, according to newly released government documents. But no special prosecutor was appointed.

The recommendations were made in July, 1979, by Philip B. Heymann, then assistant attorney general in charge of the department's criminal division, and Thomas H. Henderson Jr., then chief of the public integrity section of the criminal division.

In a 30-page memorandum to Mr. Heymann on June 21, 1979, Mr. Henderson said that the Vesco investigation, including evidence of possible perjury by a White House aide and allegations of a "cover-up" by Justice Department lawyers, "cries out for a statutory special prosecutor."

Mr. Heymann concurred, saying, "This is precisely the type of situation in which Congress intended a detached special prosecutor."

Decision Denied

However, Michael J. Egan, who was associate attorney general at the time, refused to request an independent prosecutor. He said that he was precluded from doing so by a section of the special prosecutor law that exempted investigations in progress at the time of its enactment and related allegations received in a 90-day transition period.

Mr. Egan said this week that his decision had been final because the attorney general at the time, Griffin B. Bell, and the deputy attorney general, Benjamin R. Civiletti, had disqualified themselves because it was possible that they might be called as witnesses to discuss their involvement in an earlier phase of the case.

The White House aide who was under grand jury investigation for possible perjury was Richard M. Harden, President Jimmy Carter's special assistant for budget and organization. Mr. Egan said that he and Mr. Harden had been friends in Georgia when Mr. Carter was governor, but that he never discussed the case with Mr. Harden.

Perjury Denied

Mr. Harden, 36, is now a private consultant. When reached at his home in McLean, Va., he said: "I didn't do anything wrong, and I certainly didn't commit perjury."

Mr. Henderson remains a Justice Department lawyer but is no longer chief of the public integrity section. He said last week that his recommendation for a special prosecutor "still looks good in retrospect."

Mr. Heymann, who has left Harvard Law School, said he remembered his recommendation but did not want to discuss it because it was an internal Justice Department matter.

Mr. Vesco, a wealthy financier, fled the United States in 1972 when he faced charges of making an illegal contribution to President Richard M. Nixon's re-election campaign and swindling millions of dollars from mutual-fund investors. Jack Anderson, the columnist, reported in September, 1978, that Mr. Vesco, through several intermediaries, had tried to exert improper influence on the Carter administration to resolve his legal problems.

Indictments Rejected

R.L. Herring, a south Georgia businessman, alleged that several offshore corporations controlled by Mr. Vesco were to be used as conduits to liquidate and distribute \$10 million worth of stock that was ultimately to be used to bribe Carter aides.

After investigating the Vesco matter, including the Harden case, from November, 1978, to April, 1980, a federal grand jury in Washington decided not to return any indictments.

Mr. Harden told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee last December that "no illegal overtures to the White House were ever made." In recommending a special prosecutor, Mr. Heymann cited what he called an "inherent implausibility" in parts of Mr. Harden's story and "an irreconcilable discrepancy" between the testimony of Mr. Harden and Mr. Herring over whether Mr. Harden had been receptive to the scheme allegedly proposed by Vesco intermediaries.



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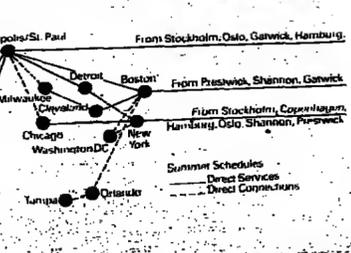
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# S. Removes Official Working Case of Salvadoran Slays

By Dial Torgerson  
The U.S. State Department has removed the case of four American missionaries slain in El Salvador from its official working list of cases of human rights violations.

The U.S. State Department said that Patricia Lasbury, 43, was assigned elsewhere in the State Department. Her assignment was to be in El Salvador.

Mr. White turned down a Washington assignment and resigned from the State Department. He has been speaking out against the department's plans — as outlined by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. — to relax demands that nations receiving U.S. aid cease violations of human rights.

The U.S. charge d'affaires, Frederic L. Chapin, who headed the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador after Mr. White was relieved in January, said Monday at a reception given for him by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry: "These matters demand justice, and the world will judge the government of El Salvador and its armed forces as the result of these cases."

Mr. Chapin finished his assignment in El Salvador on Monday and is also being reassigned.

**FBI Report on Slayings**  
SAN SALVADOR (WP) — An FBI laboratory report has linked two Salvadoran National Guardsmen to evidence supplied by the Salvadoran government in the killing of the four American churchwomen, according to sources close to the investigation.

The two soldiers are among six guardsmen held since April 29 in the murdered women. As consul, she was in charge of the identification of the victims and of the shipping home or burial in El Salvador of the bodies.

The report said that the fingerprints of one of the six arrested guardsmen, Sgt. Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman, matched a single fingerprint that the Salvadoran government said it found among many on the van in which the women were traveling on the night they were killed.

A separate summary in the report said that FBI ballistics tests on shell casings matched an army rifle that had been issued to Cpl. Jose Roberto Canjura. The Salvadoran government had said the shell casings were found by its investigators at the scene of the murder.

**World Socialist Peace Bid**  
MEXICO CITY (NYT) — The Socialist International has assigned Edward Broadbent, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party and vice president of the world-wide Socialist Democratic movement, to investigate the possibilities of direct negotiations between the Salvadoran junta and the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front.

# U.S. to Make Entry Easier For Asians

**Leniency on Rules Reportedly Ordered**  
By Keyes Beech  
The U.S. Department of Justice has instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to ease up on its strict new interpretation of the Refugee Act of 1980, thereby unblocking the pipeline.

The travel of between 8,000 and 10,000 refugees from Southeast Asia to the United States has been delayed for weeks by U.S. immigration officers bowing to the letter of the law.

The strict interpretation alarmed Southeast Asian governments, which fear that they may be left with a surplus of refugees. Representatives of other countries that have accepted refugees, notably Australia, Canada and France, had expressed concern that their governments might follow the U.S. example.

**What a Refugee Is**  
A refugee, according to the new U.S. law, is defined as someone who is unable or unwilling to return to his country out of fear for his life or fear of persecution. A 9-year-old girl seeking to join relatives in the United States, for example, would not necessarily qualify for admission.

It is this law that had been interpreted strictly in recent weeks. Officials did not say why the interpretation had changed.

The U.S. slowdown is believed to be one of the factors that caused Thailand to adopt a new get-tough policy toward refugees. Another is an increase in the number of Vietnamese refugees entering Thailand.

Thailand has borne the brunt of the refugee exodus from Indochina since the Communist takeover of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in 1975. There are now about 250,000 refugees in Thailand, including about 135,000 Cambodians.

Isabelle Adjani was voted best actress for her performance in James Ivory's "Quartet" — in which she plays a young wife abandoned among the expatriate colony of Paris in the 1920s — and as a young wife possessed by the devil in Andrzej Zulawski's "Possession."

**Ugo Tognazzi won the prize as best actor for his performance in Bernardo Bertolucci's "Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man." The jury prize was voted to Alain Tanner's "Light Years Away," which the Swiss director shot in English in Ireland.**

**Technical qualities of his retelling of the Arthurian legend in "Excalibur," Ettore Scola's "Passion of Love" was in competition — was honored for his contribution to the screen during his career.**

# London Theater

## Friel's 'Translations' Confronts the Irish Tragedy

By Sheridan Morley  
LONDON — We are in Donegal, the town of Belle Beane known to the English as Ballybeg. It is 1833 and a party of friendly Redcoats have come over to clear the countryside and Anglicize the local place names. Ireland is to be conquered not by the sword but by the map. There is to be a process of "erision" whereby English will replace Gaelic first as a language and second as a way of life.

So starts Brian Friel's new play, "Translations" (at the Hampstead Theatre), arguably the most important drama to have come out of Ireland both theatrically and historically since the death of O'Casey and one that deals not only with the roots of the present conflict but also with the cornerstones of the Irish character.

For we are not just anywhere in the village: We are in a hedge school, one of those secret corners that, as early as the beginning of the 19th century, had already begun to harbor those who objected to the banning by the English of Catholic education. Presiding over the occasional classes, is Ian Bannen as the drunken old pedant who is better in Latin or Greek or Gaelic than he is in English, and whose pupils are similarly unimpaired to learn the language of the marmalade Redcoats.

Already, therefore, we have a problem of interpretation and noncommunication, though at first it seems no matter. A local girl who speaks no English falls in love with an English soldier who speaks no Gaelic. In an infinitely touching love scene they communicate only through the alternate place names of the surrounding district, she speaking the originals while he intones the translations of the title.

But then, abruptly and perhaps inexplicably, the soldier disappears and as the play ends his captain is threatening to lay waste all the surrounding fields until he is found; within a matter of days, for the play takes place over less than a week, a group of harmless map readers has become an invading army willing to devastate the fields that are the village's only means of support. What began as a John Ford comedy of Irish misunderstanding has become a tragedy of epic proportions, one that is to last 150 years and bring us up to the present time.

At the Lyric Hammersmith (though only until the end of this week) there is a chance to see the play that, 13 years ago, made Christopher Hampton's name as a dramatist. "Total Eclipse" is a dual biography of Verlaine and Rimbaud, stylishly played here by Simon Callow and Hilton McKeen, though without the edge that I seem to recall Victor Henry and John Grillo bringing to the original.

Hampton never totally escapes the "Hello Verlaine" "Hello Rimbaud" school of Hollywood history, but he does manage a couple of impressionistic and economic character sketches within a chronicle of the four years the two spent locked in sexual need and spiritual hatred, and at the last there is even one of those abstruse-nostalgia scenes much beloved of Wilde's stage and screen biographers. David Hare's crisp revivifying-stage production deserves a longer life than this brief Hammersmith revisionist.

To the Round House from the Royal Exchange Manchester has come Brahm Murray's agile production of "Have You Anything to Declare?" a year after its premiere. Though the play would seem to demand a proscenium arch, Murray persuades a large company to manage without one, and though the plot is distinctly sub-Feydeau the sheer verve of the ensemble playing patches over a lot of the cracks.

The sight of Doug Fisher marginally disguised as an immigration official for no other reason than that his rival for the hand of the lovely Paulette has recently been driven to impotence by a similarly dressed official invading the sleeping car on a wedding night is as good a definition of French farce as any, and though the company might have chosen a better example of the genre they could hardly have chosen a better production with which to visit London. Any theater that can manage this and "The Duchess of Malfi" in the same season has to be of national status.

**Cannes Film Festival**  
Wajda's 'Man of Iron' Is Awarded the Palme d'Or  
By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
The best supporting performances were judged to be those of Ian Holme in Hugh Hudson's British entry centering around the 1924 Olympics, "The Chariots of Fire," and Elena Solzei in "The Fact," by the Lithuanian director Almantas Grikevicius, in which Nazi troops exterminate a Lithuanian village.

The scenario prize was bestowed on Istvan Szabo and Peter Doba for "Mephisto," their adaptation of Klaus Mann's novel of an unscrupulous actor's rise in Berlin after Hitler's takeover. The prize for contemporary cinema was shared by Ken Loache's "Looks and Smiles," about an unemployed English youth, and "Neige," a tale of the Fugitive underworld, the first directorial work of Juliet Berto and Jean-Henri Roger.

# U.S. Must Decide Between Trade with South Africa and Rest of Continent

Part of the resolution urged "all states to take note of the fact that their trade with the independent states of Africa alone — not to count their trade with all the countries committed to sanctions against South Africa — is already far greater than trade with South Africa."

The nations-boycotting the conference have argued that those who would suffer most from sanctions are South Africa's blacks and the neighboring black African states that are closely tied to the South African economy — the so-called Front-line states.

The UN conference resolution also called for aid to the Front-line states to help ease the pain of sanctions. Countries such as Botswana and Mozambique are closely tied to Pretoria through mining subsidiaries, telecommunications and other links.

Delegates to the conference, held under the auspices of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said the industrialized West was more concerned with its investments in South Africa than with the plight of the country's black majority.

**Meeting Boycotted**  
South Africa's major Western trading partners — the United States, Japan and West Germany — boycotted the two-week meeting, which ended Wednesday. Those countries, along with Israel, argue that more negotiations are needed with Pretoria before imposing broad economic sanctions.

Delegates to the conference, held under the auspices of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said the industrialized West was more concerned with its investments in South Africa than with the plight of the country's black majority.

Most oil-producing countries observe an official ban on exports to South Africa, but the Pretoria government is able to fill its energy needs by purchases on the open market through third parties.

"The racist regime of South Africa, having to an oil embargo and will remain so notwithstanding the expansion of its oil-front coal plants," the resolution stated. The resolution called on "other countries which supply oil or refined oil products to South Africa to join in implementing the oil embargo against South Africa through legislative enforcement measures or appropriate policy directives."

The conference has no power to enforce its recommendations, which would almost certainly be vetoed by the United States in the UN Security Council.

But Mr. Salim said oil producers and shippers could take unilateral action against South Africa and its trading partners.

# Archaeology

## Chinese Tomb Yields More Treasures

NEW YORK — The continuing excavation of the tomb of China's first emperor, which started the archaeological world in 1974 with the discovery of the ruler's life-size pottery army, has yielded another spectacular find: two full-scale bronze chariots drawn by life-size bronze horses and driven by bronze charioteers.

Chinese archaeologists estimate that the figures are only the vanguard of a chariot procession, perhaps containing hundreds, if not thousands, of replicas of ceremonial chariots carrying images of the crown prince, the empress, royal concubines, noble families and court officials.

They were created 2,000 years ago to accompany the dead emperor on his celestial journey and were buried in an underground vault near a subterranean palace containing the magnificent sepulcher of Emperor Qin Shi Huang.

In 221 B.C. Qin unified China, built the Great Wall, buried the books valued by Confucius and declared himself China's first sovereign emperor. He asserted that his dynasty would rule for 10,000 years, but it turned out to be the shortest dynasty in the history of China. He ruled for only 14 years but in that time he accomplished sweeping changes that made his dynasty a turning point in history.

Not the least of his monumental projects was the building of his own tomb, which is said to have taken 700,000 men and his 36 years to build. It lies near Xian in Shaanxi province in the Yellow River valley where China's earliest emperors lived and died.

Since the terra cotta figures of soldiers and horses that made up the emperor's legions were found in a vault east of the tomb, archaeologists have speculated that in keeping with Chinese ideas of symmetry, an equally valuable treasure house may lie west of the tomb.

After some five years of searching, the discovery was made last December. It was not made public until earlier this month after two chariots, eight horses and two drivers had been completely unearthed. The find proved to be beyond all expectations. Descriptions were printed in the May issue of the Chinese magazine China Reconstructions.

The ceremonial procession contains the oldest bronze chariots and horses ever found in China. The horses are harnessed, four abreast, before their royal chariots. They have the same simplicity and smooth, pure lines as the military horses, but unlike their pottery counterparts, which had been broken by marauders, the bronze statues remained intact. In 22 centuries, their original coat of white paint has faded to gray but their bodies, including their halters decorated with gold and silver head ornaments, were all found in remarkably good condition.

Each chariot contained a bronze box about 39 inches wide, 47 inches long and 17 inches deep for the passenger to ride in. It was shaded by an awning made of thin sheet bronze, painted in color with symbolic cloud formations and geometric designs.

Like the horses, the charioteers were first modeled in clay, then cast in bronze with handcrafted overlays and painted. One of the men is kneeling with the reins in his hands while the other is standing. Their garments show them to be *dafu* or court officials of the ninth rank. Both faces have distinct characteristics, indicating that the artists had been ordered to model realistic portraits of each live person represented in the bronze procession.

This was also done with each soldier in the emperor's army. The soldiers were first modeled in clay, then cast in bronze with handcrafted overlays and painted. One of the men is kneeling with the reins in his hands while the other is standing. Their garments show them to be *dafu* or court officials of the ninth rank. Both faces have distinct characteristics, indicating that the artists had been ordered to model realistic portraits of each live person represented in the bronze procession.

# Die, 45 Hurt Jet Crashes

**Nimitz Deck**  
The EA-6B Prowler, an electronic warfare plane that was temporarily grounded last year because of a history of crashes, hit several times and crashed off a carrier's deck shortly after midnight Tuesday about 60 miles (96 kilometers) off the Florida coast, according to a spokesman at the Norfolk (Va.) Naval Air Station.

Though initial reports had said 10 crewmen died, the spokesman confirmed the final casualty toll. The accident did not affect the carrier's operations.

The EA-6B Prowler is an all-weather jet designed specifically for use in tactical electronic warfare. With a flying speed in excess of 400 knots, the Prowler uses sophisticated receivers and high-power transmitters to deny the enemy use of radar.

**Police and Squatters Clash in West Berlin**  
BERLIN — More than 100 policemen and several demonstrators were injured during street battles Tuesday night between police and squatters, West Berlin police said Wednesday.

The fighting was the most serious since clashes began between police and the growing squatters' movement late last year. About 700 policemen and 400 demonstrators were involved in the four-hour battles.

**Fredric Warburg, Publisher, Dies at 82**  
LONDON — Fredric J. Warburg, 82, the British publisher who in 1944 accepted George Orwell's "Animal Farm" after other publishing houses had rejected it, died Monday. He was chairman of Secker and Warburg Ltd. from 1936 to 1971.

Mr. Warburg and Orwell became friends while they were serving in the British Home Guard in World War II. He accepted the book because he was a fan of Orwell's "Homage to Catalonia," a book about his experiences in the Spanish Civil War.

**Herb Lubalin**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Herb Lubalin, 63, a graphic designer recognized for his innovations in advertising, publications and books, died Sunday. He redesigned The New York Times masthead.

# Cambodia Party Gets Outline of Socialist Goals

**Recruiting Office Blasted**  
JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Guerrillas believed to be black nationalists blew up a military recruiting office in central Durban early Wednesday in the latest of a series of incidents tied to the 20th anniversary of South Africa's establishment as a republic.

Protests mounted around the country as black organizations, university students, clergymen and white liberals urged a boycott of the Republic Day celebrations on the grounds that the 23 million nonwhites have nothing to celebrate.

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# OBITUARIES

**Sterling Wortman**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Sterling Wortman, 58, a plant geneticist who was a leader in the "green revolution," which sought to fight famine in poor regions of the world by developing high-yield grains, died Tuesday of cancer.

**Reidar Saerestonemi**  
HELSINKI (AP) — Reidar Saerestonemi, 56, considered Finland's most original contemporary artist, died Wednesday at his home at Kitala, in Finnish Lapland. His themes were nature and mysticism and colorful nature, and his studio became a standard stop for foreign dignitaries visiting Finland.

# Former U.S. Diplomat Crusades for Bilateral Missile Cutback

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In January, 1950, the top rank of the U.S. government was engaged in a highly secret, intensive effort to make two fateful and related decisions: Whether to build a hydrogen bomb a thousand times more powerful than previous atom bombs, and whether to seriously pursue negotiations for the international control of atomic weapons.

George F. Kennan, then State Department counselor, in a top-secret memorandum to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, argued for taking risks, if necessary, to curb the role and growth of atomic weapons lest they distort military planning and national psychology.

Mr. Kennan's fear was that atomic weapons in U.S. arsenals "may tend to affect our concept of what it is that we could achieve by the conduct of war against the Soviet Union" and they might hold out the "vague and highly dangerous promise of 'decisive' results, of people signing on dotted lines, of easy solutions to profound human problems."

Though the dangers of international control would be great, the dangers of lack of control would be even greater, he contended.

Only 10 days after the submission of the memorandum, President Harry Truman announced the national effort to develop the hydrogen bomb. Mr. Kennan realized then that his argument had been in vain.

Last week, more than 30 years later, Mr. Kennan, standing at the podium in a Washington hotel, described a nightmare become reality. He spoke in anguished terms of a drift toward disaster as atomic stockpiles of the superpowers grow ever larger and their political relations ever more precarious. To stop the momentum of the U.S.-Soviet "collision course," in Mr. Kennan's term, he proposed that the two nations agree to an immediate, across-the-board slash of 50 percent in their nuclear arsenals.

It was a radical proposal from a man not known for radicalism — a cry for attention to the serious and yet strangely invisible dangers of nuclear holocaust.

In accepting the \$50,000 Albert Einstein Peace Prize in memory of the physicist who made atom splitting possible and then warned of the dangers of atomic weaponry, Mr. Kennan accepted the charge "to neglect nothing — no effort, no unpleasantness, no controversy, no sacrifice — which could conceivably help to preserve us from committing this supreme and final folly."

## Pair of Careers

George Kennan, at 77, has had two distinguished careers. He spent 35 years as a professional diplomat specializing in U.S.-Soviet affairs — rising to the top ranks of the U.S. government — and then nearly 30 years as a historian and author, a winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award.

Last week, Mr. Kennan seemed to have crossed the threshold of a third and unaccustomed career: that of political activist.

In an interview before delivering his address, Mr. Kennan discussed the twin factors that have brought him to his present state of alarm. These are the still-growing — perhaps accelerating — atomic-weapons race, and the poisonous political connection — or disconnection — between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Neither of these conditions is new to the concern of George Kennan.

Perhaps forevermore to be labeled as the author of the post-World War II policy of "containment" of the Soviet Union — a policy resulting from a diplomatic telegram from Moscow in 1946 and a highly publicized article in Foreign Affairs in 1947 — Mr. Kennan has long since separated himself from the containment label.

His current thinking, therefore, represents a culmination rather than a shift of his positions.

"The older I get, the more I see all these problems of our political difficulties with the Soviet Union and with other countries as having only a relative and impermanent reality," Mr. Kennan said. "Thirty or 40 years from now there will be a different question about Poland. There are these things change, but the one thing that could be really final and could destroy all our values is the use of the weapons of mass destruction."

## 'Cloud of Danger'

In 1977, in a book titled "The Cloud of Danger," Mr. Kennan proposed a 10-percent unilateral reduction in U.S. nuclear-weapons stocks as "an act of good faith" to encourage serious disarmament on both sides. Even in those early months of the Carter administration, when the new president was speaking fervently of nuclear dangers, no such gesture was seriously considered.

Mr. Kennan said that he decided on a more drastic proposal — an immediate 50-percent, across-the-board and voluntary reduction by both superpowers — because "I felt a greater sense of urgency and a need to jolt people into the realization of what's going on." He has little confidence in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to find a way out of nuclear peril but is dismayed at the seeming destruction of even that slender hope.

The United States, and reportedly the Soviet Union as well, are building their nuclear arsenals at a rapid pace. According to Mr. Kennan, who obtained the estimate from friends in the scientific community, the arsenals of the two powers already contain more than a million times the total destructive power of the atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

However, even such powerful arsenals, which Mr. Kennan calls "grotesque" overkill, are not considered enough by planners. According to a report from the Center for Defense Information, about 17,000 additional nuclear weapons are scheduled to be produced by the United States alone in the 1980s.

This is all the more alarming to Mr. Kennan because of the intensification of what he calls the "war atmosphere" in Washington, and the "militarization of thought and discourse" that he said existed in the last year of the Carter administration, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Since then, the election of Ronald Reagan has raised anti-Sovietism to what Mr. Kennan considers the unchallenged central objective of U.S. foreign policy; it has brought the former NATO commander, Alexander M. Haig Jr., to the post of secretary of state and spurred a military buildup that, in constant dollars, will cost more than twice as much as the Vietnam War — all, so far, without much protest or dissent.

Military apprehension about the Soviet Union, Mr. Kennan said, has "attained the dimensions of something close to hysteria. And I think that it is extremely dangerous, because it

has expressed itself in national policy to the point where we have almost no cushion of communications to fall back on in case of serious conflicts with the Soviet Union."

Mr. Kennan said he is "mystified" not only by official pronouncements, but also by the "whole mood in the official establishment of this country," as well as in the press and public opinion. He is "mystified" because his experience with the Soviet Union goes back 53 years, longer than perhaps any other person still in public life on either side.

Although he acknowledges that the U.S.-Soviet military balance has shifted, he can see no cause for panic.

"I know the difficult aspects of the Soviet political personality," he said, "I know the problems presented for any other power in dealing with the Soviet Union. I understand as well as anybody those aspects of Soviet treatment of its own population which are unattractive and repulsive to us."

"I was there during the [Stalin] purges. I was there during the Korean War, when Soviet-American relations were at a low ebb. I think I understand these things as well as anyone in this country."

## Aspects of Soviet Power

"What I am not able to see is that any of these things became appreciably worse suddenly in the early 1970s than they were in earlier years. I see no reason to worry ourselves up into a lather of military apprehensions suddenly in the middle and late 1970s. But that is what has happened."

"The Soviet government and previous Russian governments always cultivated military strength, particularly conventional land-power strength, in dimensions for which nobody else could see the necessity. They always main-

tained ground forces, particularly along the western border of Russia, which bewildered and frightened other people. This has been going on for 150 years."

Sitting in the study of his son-in-law's home, Mr. Kennan was asked to consider two of the aspects of Soviet power that have raised the level of U.S. concern.

He agreed that "there's something to" the perception of greater Soviet global reach, the ability to send its ships and planes around the world and on occasion support the military efforts of the Cubans or Vietnamese in remote areas.

This certainly represents a "difference in their capabilities" and a shift from ideology to military assistance as the predominant means of Soviet influence-seeking, Mr. Kennan said. But the "overseas imperialism," as he labeled it, does not weigh heavily on him, "because it does not seem to have been greatly successful," and where it has succeeded, the gains often have been fleeting.

"Nothing that they have gained comes anywhere near to rivaling the cumulative losses of Yugoslavia, China and Egypt," in his view.

And, he said, "I would not challenge at all, so far as the outside civilian can judge these things, the proposition that there has been an extensive shift in the balance of military power between the Soviet Union and ourselves." But this, in his view, is "much more because of our own deficiencies than because of any sudden excess of aggressive intention on the part of the Russians."

## Reach and Resources

The United States began to lag in overall military potential at the time of Vietnam because of the war's effects combined with infla-

tion, oversophistication in weaponry and neglect of military personnel, Mr. Kennan said.

"Our effectiveness obviously fell off. Theirs continued to grow at the same rate. This seems to me to be more of a reproach to us than to them."

While conceding Soviet gains in reach and resources, Mr. Kennan said, "I feel that much of our recent reaction has been subjective, not objective." Perhaps this was a "delayed reaction to our humiliations in the Vietnam War and in the Iranian hostage crisis. We're not used to having such difficulties."

Perhaps the most serious danger of all, he went on to say, is that fear and hysteria in Washington could breed the same in Moscow, with the devastating consequences of a self-fulfilling prophecy.

"It seems to me that if they are put into a position where they see no hopes of achieving anything in their relations with us except by preparing for a war... they'll begin to rule out the possibilities of achieving anything by discussion with us, and to consider only those options which would affect a military confrontation."

## Powerful Words

The upshot, perhaps in the next Soviet leadership rather than the present one, could be the abandonment of Leonid I. Brezhnev's commitment to détente with the United States and a more confrontational line in all areas. And a historian, especially one whose most recent research has explored the deadly intersection of European states that led to World War I, Mr. Kennan is "frightened" by that possibility.

"Once people begin to accept that a given war is inevitable, they behave in ways that make it inevitable, whether they were right in their initial assumption or not."

Throughout his career Mr. Kennan has been known more for his forceful analysis and powerful words, some of which spurred the United States to contest the Soviet Union, than for the practicality of his recommendations. And so it may be today. Following his speech, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, had no comment on Mr. Kennan's arsenal-cutting proposal and seemed surprised even to be asked.

## Swept by Currents

In a speech last October in West Germany, Mr. Kennan declared: "We are being swept by currents which we do not understand and over which we have no command... Nor for 30 years has the political tension reached so dangerous a point as it has today. Not in all this time has there been so high a degree of misunderstanding, of suspicion, of bewilderment, of sheer military fear."

His remedy at that time was to suggest a "powerful chorus of voices," from the outside, to say to the Russian and U.S. decision-makers what he felt should be said to them: "For the love of God, for the love of your children and of the civilization to which you belong, cease this madness. You are mortal men. You are capable of error. You have no right to hold in your hands — there is no one wise enough and strong enough to hold in his hands — destructive powers sufficient to put an end to civilized life on a great portion of our planet."

"You have a duty not just to the generation of the present — you have a duty to civilizations past, which you threaten to render meaningless, and to its future, which you threaten to render nonexistent. No one should wish to have in his hands such powers. Trust them from you. The risks you might thereby assume



George F. Kennan

are not greater — could not be greater — than those which you are now incurring for us all — can be taken on. It was the Kennan message of 1950 that led from State Department bureaucracy to the U.S. Disarmament Commission for a preliminary study of a 50 percent cut in nuclear weapons. Today, as then, there is not much evidence that the leaders are listening.

# The Libyan Connection How a Colorado Attack Was Traced to Tripoli

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

FORT COLLINS, Colo. — Minutes before the corporate recruiter was due to call last Oct. 14, Farida Zagallai, a Libyan doctoral candidate at Colorado State University here, turned to her husband, Faisal, and said nervously: "Maybe it's the hit man. Do you think he's been sent by Qadhafi?"

Six months earlier, an FBI agent had warned Mr. Zagallai, also a graduate student, that he was one of 24 students on a Libyan list of people to be killed because of their opposition to the regime of Col. Moammar Qadhafi.

Mr. Zagallai shrugged his shoulders and said to his wife: "I thought about it this morning. But I've got my gun."

Half an hour later, Mr. Zagallai lay unconscious on the floor of his apartment, shot by a man, whose police have now charged, was a U.S. mercenary recruited by the Libyan government. But Mr. Zagallai lived, and evidence left behind by the suspected assassin led U.S. authorities to him — and to the Libyan government six months later.

Last April 22, the FBI arrested Eugene A. Tafoya of Truth or Consequences, N.M., and charged him with attempting to kill Faisal Zagallai. Mr. Tafoya, now being held in Fort Collins, is a 25-year veteran of the Marines and the U.S. Army. He won a Bronze Star for his service with the Army Special Forces, or Green Berets, in Vietnam, then retired in 1976.

## Official Terror

Two weeks later, the Reagan administration ordered the Libyan Embassy in Washington — the People's Bureau, as the Libyans call it — to close down and expelled all 27 of its diplomats. State Department officials say that Mr. Tafoya's arrest was the catalytic incident leading to the decision, part of an administration policy to expose the official use of terror by the Libyan government.

Mr. Zagallai, 35, a thin, intense man with thick glasses, has recovered. But one 22-caliber bullet passed through his skull, severing an optic nerve and blinding him in his right eye. Another bullet is still lodged near his prostate, and it left a small depression above his right temple. A third, fired at a range of 3 feet, missed him completely.

Next month, Mr. Zagallai expects to defend his doctoral thesis on institution building in rural development. Mrs. Zagallai, a dark-haired woman of 34, has just received her Ph.D. in sociology.

Only now has the significance of the Zagallai incident been recognized. It marked the first known attempt by Col. Qadhafi to kill an enemy in the United States. There is little doubt that the order came from Tripoli four days after the shooting. JANA, the official Libyan press agency, said that Libya's World Revolutionary Committee had acted against Mr. Zagallai.

## Exuberance, Souring

The Zagallais now move secretly from house to house in this otherwise quiet college town 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Denver. They have a 6-year-old daughter in Libya whom they have not seen in two years. They cannot be quoted directly about their political views or activities. But from the police in Fort Collins, the FBI in Denver and Albuquerque, court records, officials at the State Department and the couple's friends, this story emerges:

The Zagallais come from prominent business families in Libya. His father was a critic of the old regime, a member of parliament and mayor of Tripoli under King Idris I. When the king fell in a bloodless coup in 1969, Faisal, a student in Benghazi, joined the exultant street demonstrations. Faisal's father was a minister of education and industry under the king, but he, too, greeted the new order enthusiastically. Col. Qadhafi personally gave her the undergraduate diploma she won at Benghazi.

The two classmates, like several thousand to follow, were sent to the United States at the expense of the regime to learn English and a professional skill.

But they began to sour on the revolution as early as 1973, when Col. Qadhafi abrogated all Libya's laws. Faisal was repeatedly chosen by Libyan students in the United States to represent them at conferences in Libya. There, he spoke out for a union of students free of government control, a free press and the return of an orderly legal system. He quietly organized an independent union of Libyan students

abroad. When Col. Qadhafi publicly hanged 10 of 35 dissident students in 1977, Mr. Zagallai helped lead demonstrations by masked Libyans in the United States.

The Zagallais were ordered back to Libya in 1976 and directed to promise that they would take no further part in opposition acts. But his return to Fort Collins, Mr. Zagallai helped set up the Free Libyan Students Union, which members and locations were supposed to be secret. The organization asserts that it has the allegiance of 2,000 Libyan students — a figure that Washington regards as exaggerated.

The Zagallais lost their Libyan scholarships in 1979 and have had to depend on odd jobs, earnings and support from their families to survive.

This made them all too receptive to a telephone call from a well-spoken woman last Oct. 13. She said she represented a company recruiting translators of technical manuals for IBM and other large concerns. Were the Zagallais interested in an interview for jobs paying \$2,000 a month?

A meeting was set with the recruiter for the next day. The "recruiter" was anything but cool. Mr. Zagallai said she noticed that the well-dressed middle-aged male caller was nervous, had been drinking and, in 10 minutes of awkward conversation, could not ask the questions that came to his mind. He suddenly stood up and, with braces on his face, tried to force Mr. Zagallai to the couch. "It's him, Faisal!" Mr. Zagallai shouted. She ran to the bedroom and tried to jump out the ground-floor window, screaming for help.

Neighbors gathered to watch, but none came forward. The "recruiter" fired three shots and fled.

In Fort Collins, Police Chief Ralph Smith and his force pursued leads that went nowhere. "The trail had gone cold," he said. Most crimes are solved either through the help of an informant or by chance. This time it was a chance holding.

In February, two boys playing in an irrigation ditch a mile from the Zagallai apartment found a 22-caliber pistol, its serial number and analysis still intact. X-rays showed that the bullet had pierced Mr. Zagallai's skull was a 22-caliber bullet.

The FBI traced the pistol to a pawnshop in Fayetteville, N.C., home of Fort Bragg and the Green Berets. The pawnshop owner said he had sold the gun to Tully Francis Strong, now of Ormond Beach, Fla. According to an affidavit filed by the Fort Collins police, Mr. Strong said he had sold the weapon to a friend, Eugene Aloys Tafoya, in 1976.

Mr. Tafoya was questioned by the FBI and the Fort Collins police but refused to admit anything. A search of his modest home in Truth or Consequences, however, turned up a hand-drawn map of an apartment resembling the Zagallais' apartment. Col. Qadhafi's "Green Book," or philosophical code, found in a 22-caliber ammunition; Libyan currency and a Libyan newspaper, and a Kuwaiti driver's license.

Who recruited the "recruiter"? The Fort Collins police say they have identified but not yet arrested the woman who enticed the Zagallais with the telephone call. FBI agents in Albuquerque and elsewhere are working on other links in the chain. But in Washington, officials suggest that some useful evidence has already come to light, including the substantial sum paid to Mr. Tafoya.

According to their officials, a plausible story of the Libyan connection goes like this: The Libyan Embassy in Washington serves in the Zagallai case and in other affairs as a conduit of messages and source of funds, officials say. So if Mr. Zagallai's execution was ordered from Tripoli, the word probably went to the Libyan Embassy.

An errand runner could have been directed to contact a former Green Beret, very likely an ex-instructor at the terrorist school, allegedly run for Col. Qadhafi in Libya by Francis Edward Terpil. Mr. Terpil is one of the more exotic figures in the terrorist scene and worked for the CIA until at least 1971. The CIA has said that he was dismissed for boasting about his boasts.

Mr. Terpil, from McLean, Va., is a fugitive from a federal indictment that accuses him of supplying arms and training terrorists for Col. Qadhafi. Mr. Terpil allegedly hired Francis Green Berets and other U.S. specialists in training as a faculty for Libyan terrorists. He thought to be living in Beirut.

## Your Personal Health Inventory

• If you are uncertain, leave answer blank.  
• Place scores (given in parentheses) on the lines provided in the plus (+) or minus (-) columns.  
• In each section, total the columns and subtract the lower number from the higher number to find the section total (+ or -).  
• Follow the instructions for calculating your medical age at the end of the appraisal.

<b>I. Life Style Inventory</b>		+ -	
Disposition. Exceptionally good natured (-3), average (0), extremely tense, nervous most of the time (+6)			
Exercise. Physically active employment of sedentary job with well-planned exercise program (-12), sedentary with moderate regular exercise (0), sedentary work, no exercise program (+12)			
Home environment. Unusually pleasant, better-than-average family life (-6), average (0), unusual, tension, family strife common (+9)			
Job satisfaction. Above average (-3), average (0), discontented (+6)			
Exposure to air pollution. Substantial (+9)			
Smoking habits. Nonsmoker (-6), occasional (0), moderate, regularly smoking 20 cigarettes, 5 cigars or 5 pipes (+12), heavy, smoking 40 or more cigarettes daily (+24), moderate, regular (+9)			
Alcohol habits. None or seldom (-6), moderate less than 2 beers or 8 ounces of wine or 2 ounces whiskey or hard liquor daily (+6), heavy, more than above (+24)			
Eating habits. Drink skim or low fat milk only (-3), eat much bulky food (-3), heavy meal at least 3 times a day (+6), over 2 pairs butter daily (-6), over 4 cups coffee tea, cola daily (+6), usually add salt at table (+6)			
Auto driving. Regularly less than 20,000 miles annually always use a seat belt (-3), regularly less than 20,000 but not always worn (0), more than 20,000 (+12)			
Drug habits. Use of street drugs (+36)			
<b>Part I Totals</b>			
<b>II. Physical Inventory</b>		+ -	
Weight. Ideal weight at age 20 pounds if current weight is more than 20 pounds over (0), score (+6) for each 20 pounds. If same as age 20 or a gain of less than 10 pounds (-3)			
Blood pressure. Under 40 years, 1 above (+3), 0 (+1), 1 below (-3), 2 or more below (-6)			
Cholesterol. Under 40 years, 1 above (+6), 0 (+3), 1 below (-3), 2 or more below (-6)			
Heart murmur. Not an innocent type (-24) with history of rheumatic fever (-48)			
Pneumonia. If bacterial pneumonia more than 3 times (+6)			
<b>Part II Totals</b>			
<b>III. Family and Social Inventory</b>		+ -	
Father. If alive and over 68 years, for each 5 years above 68 (-3), if alive and under 68 or dead after age 68 (0), if dead of medical causes (not accident) before 68 (+3)			
Mother. If alive and over 72 years, for each 5 years above 72 (-3), if alive under 68 or dead after age 68 (0), if dead of medical causes (not accident) before 72 (+3)			
Marital status. If married (0), unmarried and over 40 (+6)			
Home. Large city (+6) suburb (0), farm or small town (-3)			
<b>Part III Totals</b>			
<b>IV. For Women Only</b>		+ -	
Family history obstetrical cancer. In mother of sisters (+6)			
Examines breasts monthly (-6)			
Yearly breast examination by physician (-6)			
Pap smear yearly (-6)			
<b>Part IV Totals</b>			
<b>Your Score</b>		+ -	
Enter totals from Part I			
Part II			
Part III			
Part IV			
Totals			
Chart total (+ or -)			
Enter your current age			
Divide chart total by 12 and enter with + or -			
<b>Your Medical Age</b> (Add or subtract above figure from your current age)			

Chart is a modification of the Life Style Inventory developed by Dr. Robert H. Havighurst, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Copyright © 1978 by Dr. Robert H. Havighurst. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S.A.

# Computers May Predict Life Expectancy By Calculating Medical Age From Habits

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most people dread the idea of looking older than they really are, but few realize that, medically speaking, they may actually be older than their chronological age.

That is a lot worse than simply looking old because it means that they may have a shorter life expectancy than their age would give them. It also means that they are susceptible to serious illnesses that normally afflict older people.

That is what Richard Y. discovered after being hospitalized at age 40 with severe chest pains. The frightening pains turned out to be only an inflamed tendon, but while he was in the hospital he discovered that various factors about his life had, in effect, transformed him into a man of 50 and that a real heart attack might not be so far off.

According to a report in a Blue Cross publication, "Help Yourself," Richard's medical age was derived from what is termed the Health Hazard Appraisal. As conceived by Dr. Lewis C. Robbins and Dr. Jack H. Hall of Indiana University, this computerized analysis of personal habits and medical factors predicts life expectancy.

Richard was nearly 40 pounds overweight, had high cholesterol and high blood pressure, smoked cigarettes, drank too much and exercised too little. The combination gave him a life expectancy of a man 10 years his senior, according to the appraisal.

## Reducing the Risk

At the same time, the printout showed that by making changes to reduce the risk factors, Richard could lower his medical age to his chronological age in just six months to a year.

A national poll taken a few years ago found that 60 percent of Americans did not take their health for granted and 46 percent had made changes in their lives in the interest of good health — by exercising more, say, or by eating more nutritious foods.

But many people ask themselves, "Why bother?" They may harbor the belief, as the

survey found, that "When you number 'up,' it's up, and there's nothing much you can do about it." Or they may deny the possibility that a serious illness could happen to them. Three of four Americans surveyed said they thought they were in good shape as long as nothing hurt at the moment — though most chronic illnesses start silently.

That combination of fatalism and denial — mixed with a lack of will to change and an overestimation of the curative powers of medicine — is killing millions of others.

While there is no guarantee that changing life habits for the sake of health will keep a person hale and hearty for the biblical threescore-and-10 or longer, reducing the risks most strongly associated with premature death and disability can certainly increase the odds of living a long and healthy life. And the changes involved need not diminish the pleasures of living, though they sometimes mean exchanging one source of pleasure for another.

## Cost of Treatment

Currently, more than 90 percent of the billions of dollars spent annually on medical care involves the treatment of established illnesses. For the most serious problems, such as heart disease, stroke and lung cancer, doctors can rarely do more than relieve the discomfort and, perhaps, slow the deterioration.

With cure an uncertainty, prevention becomes all the more important, as well as a less costly and less painful approach. This is certainly true for accidental injury and accidental death, over which modern medicine has little or no control.

In most cases, individual actions can make a difference. A growing number of insurance companies, aware of the potential savings, are offering reduced rates to those who follow healthful living practices — not smoking or drinking too much, keeping weight down and exercising regularly, among other things.

It is true that many persons face an increased risk of illness because of their genetic heritage. Although a person may have inherited a tendency to develop high blood pres-

sure or clogging of the arteries or cancer of the breast, the way he or she lives can greatly influence the chances that the inherited tendency will be expressed as illness or premature death.

By following a low-salt diet, keeping weight down and exercising regularly, a person can greatly reduce the probability of high blood pressure, even if both parents had this life-shortening disease. Following a low-fat and low-cholesterol diet, exercising and maintaining normal body weight can counter an inherited tendency to develop extensive atherosclerosis at an early age and the heart attack that may result from it.

Periodic examinations for those at high risk of breast cancer may in the majority of cases permit detection when it is still curable. Psychological stress can also influence the chances of falling ill, and the stresses can be "positive" ones — getting a better job, moving to a new house or retiring — as well as "negative" ones — a death or illness in the family, divorce or job loss.

There are many helpful ways to deal with excessive stress, among them keeping to a minimum the number of important life changes made within a short period. Physical exercise and relaxation techniques, such as meditation and yoga, can also be helpful in reducing stress that could impair health. On the other hand, attempting to cope by abuse of alcohol or drugs will only increase the probability of suffering ill effects from stress.

A number of "tests" have been devised to help people take a personal-health inventory that will indicate their chances of living long and remaining healthy. Such quizzes have been shown to help motivate people to make constructive changes.

Among 1,500 persons who filled out the do-it-yourself Health Action Plan devised by Dr. Daniel G. Miller, medical director of the Preventive Medicine Institute-Strang Clinic in New York, 40 percent were inspired to take steps toward reducing health risks.

For a person to discover that his "health age" is far greater than his actual age can be a strong incentive to change. The accompanying test can indicate how old a person is medically.

John Doe 1950

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

oid Introduces New Low-Light Cameras
POLAROID — Polaroid Wednesday introduced a new instant photo system that uses a high-speed instant color film and integrated electronic flash system.
POLAROID — Polaroid Wednesday introduced a new instant photo system that uses a high-speed instant color film and integrated electronic flash system.

What the Saudis Did and Why They Did It

OPEC ministers left Geneva Wednesday expressing bitterness and disappointment after a tense, two-day conference that failed to come to grips with weakening oil prices brought on by a worldwide glut.

Saudi Stand

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani Wednesday firmly reiterated his position, saying his country is not planning to raise its oil price from \$32 a barrel in the near term and has made no decision on reducing its production to help reduce the glut.

The Reasons

Why did Saudi Arabia refuse to compromise? Petroleum analysts and officials of the large international oil companies are quick to assert that the Saudis acted to hold down oil prices for reasons of clear self-interest.

to be based on current levels of production, a statement that raised substantial questions. Some exporters such as Kuwait and Nigeria have already been forced to slash output by 40 percent or more and are considered unlikely to produce still less.

The Failure

Although a unified price had not been expected from the two-day session, the failure of the two sides to narrow their differences was surprising because Sheikh Yamani had appeared to be signaling in the early sessions that he was eager to reduce the acrimony and the pressure from fellow producers.

The Reaction

Some oil ministers had harsh words for the Saudis. "If the situation hasn't improved by the end of the 12th day, we will realize that Saudi Arabia is against them and that would be very difficult for the survival of OPEC," said Abdessalam Mohammed Zagar, oil minister of Libya.

NYSE Active; Stock Prices Show Gain

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange gained sharply Wednesday in active trading amid investor hopes that interest rates may be reaching a peak.



Rene Ortiz of Ecuador, right, outgoing secretary general of OPEC, announces that the current benchmark price of oil, \$36 a barrel, will not be changed. At left is the Indonesian oil minister Subroto, chairman of the cartel of oil exporting countries.

German Firm Seeks 25% of Ashland Coal

LAND, Ky. — Ashland Oil said Wednesday that final negotiations under way for the acquisition by Saarbergwerke of West Germany's 25 percent interest in Ashland Coal for \$102.5 million.

Swiss Sees Increase in Profits for '81

BERNE, Switzerland — The board of Hermes-Precisa International Wednesday had called a shareholders' meeting for June 11 so a vote can be taken on the proposed purchase of part of Hermes by day 12, one of three proposals connected with Olivetti's proposed

Australian Banks Merge to Meet Future

By Richard Lander
SYDNEY — The strategy that Australia's major trading banks adopt to face the rest of the world has become clearer after weeks of hectic merger activity.

Brock Sees Progress on Export Credits

By Axel Krause
PARIS — A breakthrough may be emerging in the protracted and fiercely fought battle among industrialized nations over subsidized export credits, the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, said Wednesday.

Belgium Lowers Discount Rate

BRUSSELS — The Belgian National Bank Wednesday reduced its discount rate to 13 percent from 14 percent, bringing it back to its level last March before emergency action was taken to defend the Belgian franc.

Saudis in Talks With Brazilians

SAO PAULO — A 16-member Saudi Arabian delegation has met with Brazilian businessmen to discuss trade and investment possibilities, but the delegation said it saw serious obstacles to increased interchanges with the South American country.

EC Imposes Duty on U.S. Oil Products

BRUSSELS — The Common Market Commission in its latest move against alleged petrodollar dumping by the United States, announced a special duty on U.S. Puerto Rican ortho-xylene, a material for plastics.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and dollar values. Includes entries for Australian \$, Canadian \$, Hong Kong \$, etc.

ADVERTISEMENT THE BAKHRABAD GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BANGLADESH. Includes details about the project, tendering process, and contact information for BGS Limited.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO HOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY (Magyar Nemzeti Bank) 9.25% Notes due June 1983. Includes details about the notes and redemption process.



# Money's Velocity Crucial in Inflation Fight Japan Plans To Increase Oil Stockpile

By Leonard Silk  
New York Times Service  
YORK — Is the effort of the Federal Reserve to check inflation by holding down the rate of supply growth a wrong policy that actually destabilizes the economy by forcing up rates and accelerating velocity rates at which money circulates through the economy? Is the issue dramatized by

usually implicit view that velocity does not respond enough to offset quantitative controls is incorrect. Mr. Phillips says, "the basic paradigm of modern central banking and monetary policy is incorrect." The velocity of money has been on a long rising trend since the Great Depression, with particular rapid increases in the postwar period. As Mr. Phillips notes in an unpublished paper, in 1955 a GNP of \$398 billion was supported by a money stock (M-1A) of about \$133 billion, yielding an income velocity of 3.0 (GNP/M-1A). But by 1980, the fourth-quarter rate of GNP of \$2.6 trillion was supported by a money stock of \$385 billion, with a velocity of 6.75.

check payments of \$5 million, but in 1980 the same balance resulted in total check payments of \$80 million.

**Apparent Relationship**  
In fact, there appears to be a causal relation between the Fed's efforts to restrain monetary growth and the rapid rise in velocity. The high nominal interest rates experienced in recent years, along with the resulting innovative money and credit market practices, Mr. Phillips concludes, "have made the control of inflation through the use of monetary restraints an impossibility." In fact, he finds that monetary restraint is accompanied by a more than proportional increase in the velocity of money, with the disturbing result that aggregate expenditures continue to climb.

The same conclusion was reached by Christ T. Nicholas, now a senior account executive with Merrill Lynch, in a thesis he wrote on the income velocity of money at Tufts University in 1965. After reviewing experience in a

number of countries, both developed and underdeveloped, Mr. Nicholas found that deflation and low interest rates cause velocity to slow down (as happened during the Great Depression) while inflation and high interest rates cause velocity to accelerate (as happened in the post-World War II period). The swings in velocity, Mr. Nicholas concluded, more than offset the influence of efforts to control the money supply.

Efforts to solve the current inflation seem bound to focus on velocity once again. This does not imply that efforts to control the money supply are now to be abandoned. But it does suggest that simplistic focus on the money supply, under some definition or other (with the definitions being constantly shifted to suit the purposes of analysts or policy makers), has itself contributed to climbing velocity, high and volatile interest rates, instability in financial markets and the real economy and, perversely, even to inflation.

## Japan Plans To Increase Oil Stockpile

**TOKYO** — Japan, which has to import nearly all its energy needs, plans to use the present glut on the world oil market to expand its stockpile of crude oil and oil products, officials said Wednesday.

International Trade and Industry Ministry officials said they hoped to boost the stockpile, kept in idle tankers near Japan and on the high seas off Two Tima, from 47.2 million barrels to 62.9 million barrels during the current fiscal year, which started in April.

Japan also aims to triple the government stockpile during the next few years to 188.7 million barrels, of which about 110 million will be stored in land bases.

**Present Stockpile**  
At present Japan has a total stockpile of 458.4 million barrels, enough for about 117 days on the basis of fiscal 1980 consumption. This includes about 411 million barrels in private companies' stockpiles.

Japan's official petroleum council Wednesday approved the stockpile plans and set an oil import target of 4.98 million barrels a day for fiscal 1981, a 1.9 percent increase over last year, but down 12.5 percent from the original estimate, which was set at the 1979 Tokyo summit meeting of seven leading industrial democracies.

The council also formally lowered the fiscal 1985 import target to 5.7 million barrels a day from the 6.3 million estimate.

Government officials said the outcome of the meeting in Geneva of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would not affect Japan's oil situation to any great extent.

**Nigerian Talks**  
Meanwhile, Japanese oil refiners and traders are negotiating with Nigeria to cut oil prices in view of the oil glut, industry sources said. They refused to detail the Japanese request, but it is expected to contain a cut in Nigeria's selling price, now about \$40 a barrel, as well as discontinuation of premiums.

## Purex to Discuss Merger With Esmark

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Purex Industries says it has agreed to discuss a merger with Esmark in exchange for a guarantee from Esmark that it not purchase any additional Purex shares for the next three months.

Purex's 11.3 million common shares for an undisclosed price. Of the remaining Purex shares outstanding, its directors own about 4 percent, institutions 27 percent and public shareholders the rest. Purex, a major maker of household cleaning products, drugs, toiletries, swimming pool equipment and industrial chemicals and equipment, earned \$26.7 million on sales of \$644 million in its 1980 fiscal year.

Esmark is a major producer and manufacturer of processed meats and other food products, personal products, specialty chemicals and fertilizers and high fidelity and automotive products. Last month the company's Swift's fresh meat operations were sold in a public offering. Esmark, in its fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1980, earned \$59.5 million on sales of \$2.9 billion.

## WS ANALYSIS

ing results of this year's winter when real gross national product climbed an annual 8.5 percent and nominal total national output (used for inflation) soared at a 19.3 percent, while the narrowly defined monetary aggregates grew.

most issue of the Quarterly of the Federal Reserve (New York notes that "the conditions in the bond markets from the onset about inflation, occurred the narrow monetary aggregate weakened considerably the first three months of the

Fed negotiates that, adjusting NOW (negotiable order of withdrawal) accounts, which were sold nationwide on Dec. 31, M-1A (currency plus deposits) did not increase at the first quarter and M-1B (plus checkable deposits and thrift institutions) only at an annual rate of only 1.2 percent. This means that the velocity of money (using M-1B as base) soared by nearly 18 percent in the first quarter, more than doubling the rate of increase in the money supply, necessitating a basic law of fiscal monetarism: "the doctrine that has governed Fed policy since 1979. The doctrine that by trying to control the money supply by regulating member reserves, while essentially interest rates fluctuate as will, the Fed can regulate all GNP and slow the rate of inflation." Mr. Phillips of the University of Pennsylvania, a leading monetary economist, thinks the latter result was no fluke at all rather that monetarism as practiced by the Fed and other banks suffers from the fatal flaw of disregarding velocity.

## U.S. Thrifts Set Record for Deposit Loss

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — U.S. thrift institutions have reported a net deposit loss of \$6.6 billion in April, the biggest monthly savings outflow in their history.

**Federal Home Loan Bank Board Chairman Richard T. Pratt**, noting that the outflow showed consumers' preferences for money market mutual funds, said Tuesday that "negative savings flows at savings and loans can be expected to place further pressure on the availability and cost of home mortgages available to consumers."

Meanwhile, there are indications that increasing numbers of thrift institutions are preparing to become more competitive with money market funds through the introduction of new saver certificates of their own.

Their hopes for government restrictions on money funds now virtually dashed, thrifts are reassessing how to compete. While William B. O'Connell, executive vice president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations, is urging Congress to pass legislation permitting tax-advantaged savings certificates, others are planning to challenge the funds outright by offering market-rate repurchase agreements and certificates with market-equivalent rates, both insured and uninsured.

Customers withdrew \$4.63 billion more from the country's 4,000 savings and loans last month than they deposited, and the net loss at mutual savings banks for April was \$2 billion, resulting in the total \$6.6 billion loss for the thrifts.

As large as the \$4.63 billion figure is, it represents just 0.91 percent of \$511.5 billion in total deposits. (Even after an interest credit of \$1.8 billion, net deposits still fell by \$2.8 billion, the first absolute negative return for a single month in years.) Although April is traditionally a poor month for savings, because of tax payments, the situation was exacerbated by the higher interest rates paid by money funds and other investments. Customers did not renew \$4.5 billion in certificates of deposit in April, contributing to the \$4.63 loss.

Mortgage activity was relatively well-maintained during April. Loans totaled \$5.4 billion, 10 percent more than during the previous month and 20 percent more than during April, 1980. Funds for the loans came largely from borrow-

ings within the FHLBB system, according to its chief economist, Richard Marcis. Most of the loans represented commitments made in early March when the mortgage interest rate was 15.4 percent. As rates have risen, commitments have tapered off, and loan money will be tighter next month.

April activity was even worse for the 460 mutual savings banks, located primarily in the Northeast. The \$2 billion net outflow amounted to 1.31 percent of total deposits. Since the beginning of this year, mutual savings banks have lost about \$4.1 billion in deposits, following heavy losses in 1980.

Early indications are that May again will show a positive savings flow, thanks in part to the slight interest-rate advantage thrifts currently enjoy over money market funds.

## Mark Bond Market

**FRANKFURT** — West German banks have decided against issuing any new Deutsche mark Eurobonds in the next few weeks, market sources said Wednesday. The central capital market subcommittee will next meet on June 22.

## Deutsche Bank Head Rates a Peril

**FRANKFURT** — Some West German companies will find it difficult to survive this autumn if present interest rates are maintained for much longer, Wilhelm Hahn, joint managing board member of Deutsche Bank said today.

**Reports Rise Industrial Output**  
**TOKYO** — Japan's industrial output rose 0.6 percent in April after a downwardly revised 1.7 percent in March, the latest reported Wednesday. An unadjusted April index was 5 percent from a year earlier and 1.3 percent year-on-year in March.

## COMPANY REPORTS

in and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Bank of Montreal

Share	1981	1980
Price	1,678.8	1,268.8
Div.	1.32	1.25
Yield	0.08	0.09
EPS	3,490.0	2,360.0
EPS	3.12	2.52

of Britain

Share	1981	1980
Price	952	829.5
Div.	12.3	9.4
Yield	11.4	10.7

ed States

Share	1981	1980
Price	1,400.0	1,240.0
Div.	92.7	92.7
Yield	1.38	1.32
EPS	2,540.0	2,240.0
EPS	155.6	155.6
EPS	1.98	2.55

Southern

Share	1981	1980
Price	2,200.0	1,050.0
Div.	91.3	74.5
Yield	0.53	0.51
EPS	4,010.0	3,250.0
EPS	38.2	247.0
EPS	2.22	1.48

**Correction**  
merican Express is in the process of taking over the brokerage of Shearson Loeb Rhodes and Mather Halsey Stuart Shields, reported in Wednesday's edition. The Halsey Group is in the process of being taken over by

## Der Weg zum Ziel

Unser Auftraggeber ist ein bekanntes florierendes und gut fundiertes Dienstleistungsunternehmen (ca. 200 Mitarbeiter), das auf verschiedenen Gebieten umfassende Beratungsleistungen an eine breit gestreute Klientschaft des In- und Auslands anbietet. Für einen neuen Mitarbeiter eröffnet sich die Chance, im Sektor Vermögensverwaltung als

## Wertschriftenfachmann

interessante Aufgabenstellungen kennenzulernen und Portefolios langjähriger, aber auch neu zu gewinnender Kunden zu betreuen. Es sollte sich um eine gut ausgebildete, bewegliche Persönlichkeit handeln, die es versteht, in einem Team von Wertschriftenfachleuten und Anlageberatern kompetent mitzuwirken, Impulse weiterzugeben und aktiv die unvertrauten Vermögenswerte zu verfolgen, weiterauszubauen und zu festigen. Dies ist keine leichte Aufgabe, sondern setzt Wachheit, ein ausgeprägtes Urteilsvermögen und Verständnis für die unterschiedlichen Kundenanliegen voraus. Einem in sämtlichen Sparten, jedoch besonders im Wertschriftengeschäft und Cash Management erfahrenen Bankkaufmann bietet sich die Gelegenheit zum Einstieg in eine attraktive Berufslaufbahn mit interessanten Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten.

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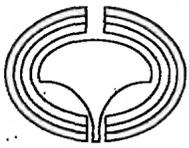
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 27. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and market data.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES. Tables for Chicago Futures (May 27, 1981) and U.S. Treasury Bonds.

European Stock Markets

European Stock Markets. Tables for Amsterdam, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Milan.

New York Futures

New York Futures. Tables for Main Wheat, Coffee, and Cocoa.

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market. Tables for British Pound, Canadian Dollar, French Franc, German Mark, Japanese Yen, and Swiss Franc.

Sales figures are unaffected... Understated rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last security or semi-annual declaration.

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Toronto Stocks. Table listing closing prices for various Toronto stocks on May 26, 1981.

Market Summary. NYSE Most Active stocks and Dow Jones Averages.

European Gold Markets. Table listing gold prices in London, Zurich, and other European cities.

Montreal Stocks. Table listing closing prices for various Montreal stocks on May 26, 1981.

Gold Options. Table listing prices for various gold options.

Canadian Indexes. Table listing various Canadian market indexes.

TENDER. PROVINCIA DE MISIONES REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. MINISTERIO DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS. ELECTRICIDAD DE MISIONES S.A. - EMSA -

Tokyo Exchange. Table listing various Tokyo market data and AMEX Index.

London Metals Market. Table listing prices for various metals in London.

Cash Prices. Table listing various cash commodity prices.

Dividends. Table listing dividend information for various companies.

London Commodities. Table listing various commodity prices in London.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 27

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies, including symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for '12 Month Stock' and 'Other'.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies, including symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for '12 Month Stock' and 'Other'.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies, including symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for '12 Month Stock' and 'Other'.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies, including symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for '12 Month Stock' and 'Other'.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for bank, coupon rate, and closing price.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing selected over-the-counter stocks with columns for company name, price, and change.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing selected over-the-counter stocks with columns for company name, price, and change.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing selected over-the-counter stocks with columns for company name, price, and change.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing selected over-the-counter stocks with columns for company name, price, and change.

Oil and Money in the Eighties. A large advertisement featuring a drop of oil and text about a conference sponsored by The International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily.

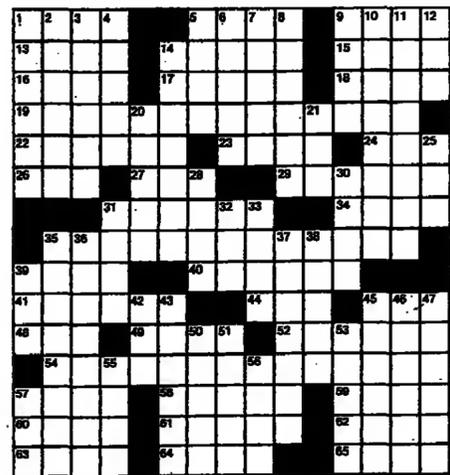
Conference details: Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia, will be the keynote speaker at the second International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," to be held September 28 and 29 at the Royal Garden Hotel in London.

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED. Advertisement for International Herald Tribune with a large graphic of a globe.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. A large section containing various classified ads, including escort services, travel agencies, and business listings.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS
1 Totals
5 Dull and unattractive
9 Coffee, colloquially
13 Hot stuff for a fence
14 Cute Australian mammal
15 Freshly
16 Sino-Soviet river
17 Inclined
18 Circular motion
19 Antisocial cynics
22 Type of street or ticket
23 Move
24 Hurry
26 Lawn piece
27 Crestal mountain
28 One of five Iroquoian groups
31 How a villain behaves
34 She lost her head in 1836
35 Ingredients in a love-hate relationship
39 Home, in Honduras
40 "as skies are blue..."
41 Yankee infielder in 1975
44 U.S.A. rank
45 Egg-shaped ornaments
48 Bit of butter
49 Minus
52 Anatomy
54 Benefactor
57 Stone or flintstone
58 Faithful
59 In (completely)
60 Scale starters
61 Pitcher or Picon
62 Danube
63 Library
64 Diving direction
65 Luck, in Limerick
DOWN
1 Los... N.M.
2 Game piece
3 Immersed
4 Kind of bed or boss
5 The two
6 Dens
7 Distribute
8 Fashion accessory
9 Sharp points
10 Porter's...
11 Translations
12 Veneration
14 Long-horned grasshopper
20 Guileless
21 George's lyrical brother
25 Compass direction
26 Code word for A
31 Burdle for a would-be I.L.B.
32 Bandleader
33 Bark
34 In fiction, fiction was her affliction
35 Visual map feature
37 Befitting a beau
38 Opening, for hair
39 Gown's partner
42 "The works"
43 Domains
45 Lazy
46 Scapes
47 Harrison and Ford
50 Bezzar
51 Word with life
52 Visual
53 June 13, e.g.
54 Sentry's command
57 Successor to H.C.H.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, etc.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hazel Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon and a list of words to be unscrambled.

DENNIS THE MENACE RUGS. A cartoon illustration of a man in a rug store.

BOOKS THE TERROR NETWORK The Secret War of International Terrorism By Claire Sterling, Holt, Rinehart & Winston/Reader's Digest 357 pp. \$13.95

Reviewed by Brian M. Jenkins. FUTURE historians almost certainly will label the 1970s the decade of the terrorist. There were wars: guerrilla wars, civil wars, full-scale military contests. There were mad bombers, mass murderers and mass suicides. The political terrorist, however, dominated the headlines of the era.

The Terror Network is a well-written book. At times its tone is a bit lurid, but no more so than most books written about terrorism—which itself is lurid. Terrorism is the political pornography of our time.

The portrait she paints of the terrorists as individuals doesn't quite match the prose. Behind the gun barrels and stocking masks through which most terrorists present themselves to the world, they emerge as emotionally crippled, easily disillusioned, seismomaniac, incessantly plotting, violence-prone, publicity-loving, often incompetent social defects—casualties of childhood horrors, candidates all for a psychiatrist's notebook.

Their planning is frequently haphazard. They blow themselves up with family timers. They hide their weapons in public toilets, then can't retrieve them. They aim their bazookas at a parking lot and hit a Yugoslav street instead.

Speaking of Henri Cartier, let me mention a Paris-based apparatus that funds terrorism: the "terror bank" of expert personnel.

"The Terror Network" will be an influential book. Its timing is perfect. Its publication coincides with the first months of a new administration in Washington that in its public rhetoric has elevated the problem of international terrorism to an issue of paramount importance.

A friend of mine recently observed that at the moment there are three kinds of people in Washington: those who have always believed the Soviet Union is responsible for terrorism; those who want to believe that it is; and those who, in order to maintain their influence in government, must pretend to believe because the book would have major implications for U.S. policy. All arguments merit a careful examination.

BRIDGE. ON the diagramed deal, South shows a freakish hand that is safe for 11 tricks and has no losers outside the trump suit.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Named valuable in NBA" and other fragments.



